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Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug store

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A beautiful assortment, at
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The largest variety in Frankfurt, at
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Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
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The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
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Everything,

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Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
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To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
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A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.

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Just received a supply of those celebrated "L'guen"
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A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s cele-
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Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

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The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

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I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure

sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring *Cash*
but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st Janu-
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Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DEY GOODS

To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail.
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861

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ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,

Carpets,
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Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
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H. L. Goodwin,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he
has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gal

lary of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends; he is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype, or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of life and Colored in Oil on

The Ivory type, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public. Its brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correct

ness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on ivory.

Call and See.

j33 w&t-wif

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!

CHARLES LOFFMANN, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emission, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotence.

and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entire
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston
Mass. mar22 wly

Lodged in Jail.
(N) the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAPMAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high; weighs about 175 pounds; is of rather a black complexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front teeth missing, and faces the others in a blackish stain.

The other boy calls himself ANDELRSON (HAP MAN, he is about 36 years old; weighs about 16 pounds; is about 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high; is of copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talk but little.

dec 27 w & 1 - w 6 m Jailer Rockensile co. Ky.

"RENFREW HATS"—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4.00

STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE,
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

Secret Military Conspiracy—Kentucky Neutrality to be Renounced after the Elections—Forces Organizing in Kentucky to aid Lincoln's Invasion of Tennessee.

The Louisville Journal has been preparing its party to throw off neutrality, at the demand of Lincoln, as soon as the Usurper shall be ready to march his armies into Kentucky. If the terrible defeat of the Federal forces at Manassas does not delay the movement, the military occupation of Kentucky will be attempted soon after the August elections. Preparations for this have been some time progressing, and the Journal is now promoting the scheme. Its partisans are not only engaged in secretly distributing Lincoln guns, but in secretly organizing military forces, unknown to Federal or State laws. Lieut. Nelson, of the U. S. Navy, has been co-operating in Garrard county with Abolitionists, Submissionists, and Corcoranites. He is there called General Nelson, and, we are informed, has been appointing general, field, and staff officers—Brigadiers, Colonels, Majors, Quarter-Masters, Inspectors, &c., &c., under some programme doubtless to be openly sanctioned hereafter by Lincoln. We are assured that Nelson, Garrett Davis, Sam Gill, Dick Robinson, Wm. Hoskins, Josh. Burdett, and divers others, met on this business at the Broadway Hotel in Lexington, on Monday night last; and that Jerry Boyle, and others, met at Bryansville, on the preceding Sunday, on the same business. The Shelby News (a Union organ) is informed from a private source that Boyle is raising a regiment to march upon Cumberland Gap and drive away a body of Tennesseans said to be encamped there, two miles within the Kentucky line. Judge Bramlette, of Adair, also, we are informed, is authorized by Brigadier-General Rousseau to raise a regiment in his neighborhood. We have no reason to believe that the alleged encampment on Kentucky soil exists; but we have much evidence to the contrary. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has given sacred pledges that he will respect the neutrality of Kentucky. There is a camp of Tennesseans at Cumberland Gap, but within the Tennessee line; and so scrupulous is the commander, that he will not even suffer his men to take water from a running spring, whose head is just within the Kentucky line. We state this fact on the authority of an eminent citizen of high distinction in the Union party, residing in that quarter of the State, and who has been here and elsewhere using his influence to suppress Nelson's flagitious plans. But though Tennessee has not, as thus alleged, violated our neutrality, any pretext will serve the purposes of the conspirators. They wish to take advantage of any act of violence or folly that may turn up, no matter how, lay all the blame on the States Rights men, and seize the occasion as one justifying the Usurper in occupying Kentucky with his forces.

What the precise result of the meeting at Lexington on Monday night was, we can only conjecture. We have been informed, however, that Mr. Gill attended for the purpose of breaking up Nelson's schemes, but that he was overruled; and that he has since probably gone to Garrard to obstruct the programme there, although he is a well known, avowed corcoranite.

But the object, as we understand it, is, to put arms in the hands of Home Guards and others, pledged to fight on the side of the Usurper, and give them an organization under military commanders, as yet unknown to the laws and authorities. When these arrangements are sufficiently advanced, (Nelson expecting to engage 35,000 Kentuckians under the programme), 30,000 or more of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio troops are to be marched over Kentucky into Tennessee, their pathway to be cleared and kept open and their rear protected by these secretly enlisted volunteers. Bruce, lately announced as Inspector General of the Home Guards of Kentucky, is supposed to be exercising his mythic office in enlisting such of the Home Guards and others as can be safely trusted. The plan was to set this expedition on foot soon after ascertaining the election of a majority of Lincoln men to the Legislature. That body is to meet in September, repeal the law organizing the State Guards, reorganize the militia of Kentucky, and place them subject to the orders of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, (styling himself and to be styled by the Legislature, President of the United States) without any intervention of the Executive authority of the State.

It is true beyond question, that for some time past, the self-styled Unionists have been secretly organizing politico-military companies in Kentucky; and we have defined the design, expanded as above, according to our best information.

The Journal is scattering firebrand accusations against a mythic order, styled Knights of the Golden Circle, Magoffin & Co., (which it does not itself believe), only to divert public attention from the clandestine military organizations of its own faction; and, when its schemes are ripe for execution, contemplating the overthrow of Kentucky neutrality, it will shift its ground in conformity, on any sort of assumed pretext, in the absence of justifiable grounds. This accounts for its vehement denunciations and calumnies, hurled at Magoffin and others, the peers of the best patriots in the State, and the latches of whose

sandals the wicked conspirators in this programme are not worthy to unloose.

NOTES.—After the foregoing was prepared, we were informed that Mr. Gill, though he went from Louisville to Lexington on Monday to attend the meeting, did not actually enter into the conclave, probably because he found that he was not wanted except as a co-operator. We are satisfied that, although he is a supporter of Lincoln's coercive war, he is decidedly opposed to this scheme of enlisting men to march on Cumberland Gap.

After the above was prepared, we have learned, also, that Mr. Boyle was in Lexington on Tuesday, (and probably attended the meeting on Monday night,) and that he started for Washington on Wednesday. And from the following handbill sent us from Harrodsburg, we are inclined to the opinion that the Regiment which the Shelby News says is to be raised by Boyle, is to be under command of Col. Fry. And it has been surmised here, that Boyle's mission to Washington has reference not only to this military movement, but to a judicial appointment under the act of Congress designed by an unconstitutional process to deprive Judge Monroe of his legitimate functions—an act denounced as violative of the Constitution by Mr. Crittenden.

The following is a copy of the handbill:

Attention Volunteers!!
"All those who wish to join the Company under command of Capt. A. Smith, Jr., which is to be equipped with the Regiment under command of Col. Fry, destined for Cumberland Gap, can enroll by calling on Col. Jas. F. McKee at the Potomac House, or on Capt. Smith. All arrangements have been made, and the company is rapidly filling up. Now is the time, if you love and appreciate your country, to rally to its support."
July 23, 1861.

Seizure of State Arms.

A week or so ago the artillery of a company of State Guards at Newport were seized by a company of Home Guards, who were protected in the lawless act by Mayor Hawkins, of that city. The captors professed a willingness to surrender the cannons to the Military Board. The board ordered the guns to be delivered to the sureties who were bound to the State, and ordered the bondsmen to return them to the arsenal, and Gov. Magoffin sent Capt. Harvie there with instructions to pursue legal steps to enforce the order of the board. We have not learned that the order has been obeyed; but have seen in the Cincinnati papers a threat that the Unionists of Covington will not suffer the guns to be returned to Frankfort. This lawless transaction, no doubt, instigated a similar act of lawlessness by some of our people in Graves county, to seize the guns stored at Mayfield, intended for distribution under orders of the Military Board in that portion of the State. It seems that a part of them were conveyed to Hickman county, and a part to Tennessee, for safety. Gov. Magoffin, as will be seen by the subjoined correspondence with Senator Johnson, acted promptly and properly in this case, as in the opposite case at Newport, judiciously employing legal remedies. The conduct of Col. Travis proves the respect which the Tennessee authorities recognize as due to those of Kentucky. In this transaction, as in every other, Gov. Magoffin has given conclusive proof of the vigilance, energy, and fidelity with which he is upholding our authority and laws, maintaining our neutrality, and preserving the peace of the State. In addition to his instructions to Senator Johnson and Col. Wood, he has instructed an agent to call on Gov. Harris to see to it that the sequestered arms are promptly returned to Kentucky. It is most fortunate for our State that she has a Governor who cannot be trampled into any act of violence or folly, or diverted from the performance, in lawful manner, of his constitutional functions. If the peace of Kentucky shall ever be disturbed, the guilt of it will rest, not upon the Governor, but upon bad men.

PADUCAH, July 24, 1861.

Governor Magoffin: I have just returned from Camp Brown, Tennessee. The muskets and cannon at Mayfield were seized on Saturday night, and four hundred muskets taken to Hickman, and five hundred muskets and six cannon taken to Camp Brown. Col. Travis is commanding, disavows and condemns the act, and holds the property subject to your order. The seizure wholly unauthorized and much regretted.

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 24, 1861.

To Dr. Jno. M. Johnson, Paducah: Col. Geo. T. Wood is authorized by me to proceed at once to "Camp Brown," and receive from Col. Travis, or others, the arms belonging to the State of Kentucky.

He will take measures immediately to recover legally, also, the arms seized and conveyed to Hickman.

Dr. Johnson will forward this to Col. Wood, at Mayfield. B. MAGOFFIN.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

We commence to-day the great speech of Senator Breckinridge against the atrocious proposition to approve and confirm the unconstitutional acts of Abe Lincoln, the usurper, styling himself President of the United States, and shall complete it in our next tri-weekly, so as to bring the whole within our next week. It is a grand effort of reasoning argument, imbued with the very essence and spirit of genuine patriotism, and of devotion to the principles of the Constitution and the Union. Had the parties opposed to Mr. Breckinridge been imbued with a like spirit, the Union would have remained intact and the country at peace, instead of being, as now, shattered into fragments and drenched with fraternal blood. One cannot read this glorious effort without recalling to mind the noble utterances of Chatham and Burke, on the American Revolution in the British Parliament. Powell, Breckinridge, and Burnett, of Kentucky, have made records for themselves by their efforts against the acts of a President who has abdicated his constitutional powers and usurped powers forbidden by the Constitution, which will remain a proud inheritance to their countrymen of future generations. What a dreary contrast will be presented by those who tamely submitted to the usurpations. These opponents of Lincoln's tyranny, will be remembered and honored as historic co-workers of Chatham and Burke, while the submissionists will be classed with the ignoble followers of Lord North; for it is beyond question, if there is any truth in political philosophy, that the supporters of Lincoln's usurpations would have been Tories in the American Revolution.

The Journal's Calumny of Gov. Magoffin the Pretext for Violating Kentucky Neutrality.

Who will now place any, even the slightest reliance, upon any professions of Magoffin & Co., that they will respect the position of neutrality which Kentucky has assumed? Who will now doubt that Magoffin & Co., are in league with Jeff. Davis and followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and firesides? The veriest firebrands and anarchists that ever trod the soil of Kentucky are the gang of secession leaders headed by the present Governor of Kentucky. They deserve the execration of every patriot in the State.

Low, Jour., July 23d.

Whenever the Louisville Journal meditates setting any mischief afoot, it is sure to be heralded by unscrupulous calumnies against other parties. This shallow trick is attempted in the article from which we quote the extract above, to which, we have to say in reply, that the interrogative and positive imputations launched are wickedly calumnious. No evidence can be adduced, worthy of any credence, tending to inculpate Gov. Magoffin in any failure to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. No evidence can be adduced, entitled to respectful consideration, that the Governor is in league with Jeff. Davis or others, scheming and plotting to bring war into Kentucky. And it is a most incendiary, unmanly falsehood, which stigmatizes Gov. Magoffin and his friends as firebrands and anarchists. The authors of these groundless calumnies will themselves receive, as they richly deserve, the execrations of all good citizens. Not one thought ever entertained by him, not one word ever uttered by him, not one act ever performed by him, public or private, can be pointed out by any man of honor and truth, impeaching in the slightest degree the loyalty of his adherence to Kentucky's chosen attitude of neutrality. But, on the contrary, his thoughts, words, and acts, his tongue and pen, have all been earnestly and incessantly directed to the maintenance of that position; and no man of the self-styled Union party could have done it with more vigilance, fidelity, and ability. In proof of this, we cite all his public acts bearing on the question, and we challenge any contradictory evidence. False insinuations may be hurled; but whoever hurls them will only convict themselves as calumniators.

The Journal has thrown out the above to divert public attention from the present from its own wicked design of supporting Lincoln in trampling down Kentucky neutrality after the August election. Of the designs of the conspirators co-operating with the Journal to effect the object we charge, we give some developments in another article to which we invite the reader's attention.

We only repeat here, that no man has been or can be more true to Kentucky's neutral attitude than Gov. Magoffin, as all his acts, public and private, conclusively demonstrate.

The Legislature.

Every friend of State Rights ought to vote his principles at the August election. Never was the State in a condition so imperiously requiring patriotic statesmen in the State Legislature. Our friends in every county are the best judges of the right men. We have only to exhort them, every where, to do their whole duty. Capt. Steele, the candidate for the House of Representatives in Franklin county, is worthy of the confidence and trust of all true men, for he is the soul of fidelity. And every one knows that Porter has proved himself an able and faithful legislator, fully entitled to a re-election to the Senate. Let every one do his duty.

Now and Then—Before and After the Battle of Manassas, Fought July 21—22.

Gentlemen about town who want to hear about the progress of hostilities in Virginia, are now in the habit of asking "What news from the race-ground?"

Louisville Journal, July 20.

THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.—The battle at Manassas has been fought. The result appears to have been the triumph of the Confederate forces and the overwhelming defeat of the United States army.—Low, Jour., July 23.

But nothing can stand before the indomitable pluck of the Northern troops. Manassas will fall into our hands, as Bull's Run has. So will Richmond, and every place where the Confederates dare to make a stand. We are now realizing the difference between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry.

Cincinnati Gazette, July 22.

THE POSITION AT MANASSAS.—After tremendous fighting, against great odds, at the Bull's Run batteries, and immense slaughter—in which our troops behaved with the utmost enthusiasm—the centre seems to have been taken with a sudden panic, such as sometimes is taken by the best troops—such, for instance, as the French were taken with at Solferino, and retreated in disorder. Deprived of the support of the center, the wings were compelled to retire. It is probable that our troops in the advance were disheartened by the knowledge which then became impressed on them that the Confederates outnumbered them two to one, and by their impregnable entrenchments, the character of which they had seen at Bull's Run.—Cin. Gazette, July 23.

Will the Louisville Journal favor the sporting circles with further interesting racing reports, and the Cincinnati Gazette oblige military circles by further instructive discriminations "between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry?"

THE WAR NEWS.—Nothing important to report. The Federals cannot recover from the defeat at Manassas for weeks to come.

Attitude of England and France on the Cotton Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

I learn from sources entitled to unquestionable credit, that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needed supplies of the staple. You may rest assured that the Administration will, under no circumstances, concede it.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GAG.—When the resolution which out of the introduction of peace or compromise propositions was pending before the House, it was earnestly denounced as unjust and unbecoming by several members. It is said that Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, declared in the name of his constituents, his country, and God, that the legislation of the House should be left free and untrammelled. But he was answered with a general sneer, and every proposition looking to freedom of discussion was instantly voted down.—Cincinnati Journal.

Queries Suggested by the Result of the Battle of Manassas.

1. Can the delusion longer prevail, in a quarter, that such a people as those who were represented by the victors at Manassas, ever can be subjugated?
2. Can the Union be ever restored, an how? By arms? Or by negotiation? If by arms, is it not subjugation? If by treaty negotiations, is not the preliminary step of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States indispensable? If subjugation by arms be meant, is it not a fraud to talk of holding subjected people as members of a Union, the very basis of which is the voluntary association of the members? If the Southern States could be subjugated and held as conquered provinces, would that be a restoration of the Union? Can an enforced assent, if even that could be extorted, be construed as a valid obligation?
3. Will not foreign powers, on the principles of international law, uniformly illustrated in the action of the Federal Government respecting all insurrectionary governments exhibiting the power to maintain themselves, be justified in acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States and making treaties of amity and commerce with them? France having acknowledged our independence after General Washington's exploit of crossing the Delaware and routing the British, a mere affair of surprising and routing a few regiments, can France refuse to recognize the Confederate States, after their forces had defeated and put to rout fifty three regiments under McDowell? And if we enjoyed the benefit of this acknowledgment as against England, who can wonder or complain if England apply the same rule in this case and join France in recognizing the Confederate States? Can any sane mind, obedient to logical discipline, escape the point of these queries?
4. Why then should not Congress, now sitting near enough to hear the cannoning of the belligerents, authorize the call of a national convention to make such terms as will end this needless, bloody, and ruinous war, restore peace and prosperity and happiness, and, if the old Union cannot be reconstructed, at least establish amicable commercial intercourse, in the absence of political unity between the parties belligerent?

[For the Yeoman.]

Col. James H. Garrard is the Union candidate for State Treasurer. Last year he was a Breckinridge man; but, as soon as the Disunionists commenced their open movement to destroy the Government, Col. Garrard took position with the Union men, and has battled with them ever since, despite the coaxing, threats, and abuse of the Disunionists. Shelby News.

The compliment intended by the above paragraph seems to us rather equivocal. It is well known that Col. Garrard was, during the late Presidential canvass, a member of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, and continued as such until after the election. But when, according to the News, the "Disunionists," as the submission press style the Breckinridge party, "commenced their open movement to destroy the Government, Colonel Garrard took position with the Union men." Now, if it is true, as the News has so often charged, that the Breckinridge party have been from the first aiming at the destruction of the Government, Col. Garrard, being a high official in that party, must have been aware of its purposes; and so long as its intentions were kept concealed from the world, he acted with the party, and threw the weight of his support and influence for its representative; but when the veil was cast aside, and the designs of the party made public, then Col. Garrard "took position with the Union men." He could be a private, but not an open "disunionist." The reading of the paragraph copied above certainly bears this construction. Perhaps the memory of the News was so green in relation to past events connected with Col. Garrard's political career, as to forbid a compliment without a qualification.

Attention!!

The members of the class, whose object is theoretical and practical instruction in tactics, will meet this evening, at the office of Capt. D. W. Lindsey, at 5 o'clock. A prompt and full attendance is requested, for the purpose of organization.

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY AT MAYSVILLE, KY.—

We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that on Tuesday evening, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the most fiendish murder it has been our duty to record for a long time, took place at Maysville, Ky. An old gentleman by the name of Cobb was known to be in possession of about \$200 by a brace of villains by the names of Collins and Moore, and in order to get it they made an attack on the old gentleman, his wife, and two sons, aged fifteen and eighteen years. The old gentleman and the two sons were killed on the spot, but the old lady was lingering Wednesday morning, and faint hopes were entertained of her recovery. She gave the information who the murderers were. A large body of the inhabitants turned out in hot pursuit, but, up to the time the informant left, they were yet unaptured.

The above was copied from the Louisville Democrat of yesterday, since which we have received a private letter from Maysville, saying that the murderer had been captured and lodged in jail.

Lincoln Warism in Maine.

We have often called attention to the fact (says the N. Y. Day Book) that the Democratic press of Maine is almost a unit against the disunion war programme of the Republican party, for we are happy to say, that there are thousands of men scattered over the country who voted for Lincoln, but are now convinced that his fighting policy will, if carried to the bitter end, make the separation of the Union eternal. In Maine, especially, is this the case. The Bangor Democrat gives the following account of the results of a town election:

"At a special town meeting in the town of Glenburn, on Thursday last, called to fill a vacancy in the Board of Selectmen, an anti-war Democrat was chosen over a war-Republican by a majority of almost two to one. This is but an indication of the revolution which is sweeping over the State."

BLACK SOUTHERNISM.—

Something new, light and stylish for the Spring. KEENE & GIBBONS.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

SENATE.—The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President was postponed until Friday.

The bill for the better organization of the military establishment was returned from the House with an amendment, as a substitute. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the army was discussed at length. The bill providing for the payment of the Government police at Baltimore passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1,500 per annum—their offices to cease when internal peace shall be restored.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. Passed.

Also the Senate bill providing for an increase of the medical corps of the navy—passed.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers—passed.

Mr. Sedgwick's bill to appropriate \$150,000 to build an iron or steel clad ship or battery passed.

Mr. Barnett, of Ky., and Mr. Richardson, of Ill., had a personal altercation during a long and interesting debate on the bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the U. S. police force at Baltimore. The bill passed.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., moved to take up the resolution he offered yesterday—agreed to.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States and Navy-yards of Pensacola and Norfolk.

Mr. Trumbull moved to add the Armory at Harper's Ferry, which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution requiring the President to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to foreign Ministers in reference to the rebellion. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to indemnify the State for expenses incurred to defend the Government. Passed.

Mr. Simmons, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up.

Mr. Breckinridge said he could not vote for the resolution, as he thought it did not state the facts in regard to the war being fought on the country by the Southern disunionists. His opinion was that the present condition of things was due to the refusal of the majority, last winter, to make any conciliation. He did not think the attack on Fort Sumter was a cause for a general war, and the President is responsible for the general war. He did not think that the Congress had done its duty to the whole country. He believed the war was prosecuted for the purpose of subjugation and not for the maintenance of the Constitution, for the Constitution is trampled upon every day. He believed that if the war was carried on twelve months, it would be the grave of constitutional liberty; that it was his humble judgment that peace was what was now for the restoration of the Government, and the preservation of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Sherman said he thanked God that this was not the voice of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson, in a personal explanation, said the remarks he made yesterday were entirely without premeditation. If in the heat of the debate he had wounded the feelings of the gentleman, he regretted it. If he had violated the courtesy of the House he made his humble acknowledgments. This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion in which he had been led into a personal controversy, and he went further than he intended.

Mr. Blair was not in his seat during the explanation.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill, supplementary to the late loan act, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of Treasury notes below \$50, which he may exchange for coin, bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum, if this amount is necessary to regulate the loan. The aggregate amount of the Treasury notes is not to exceed \$250,000. The duties on imported tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors, and all such other and internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the redemption of the debt. Adopted by one majority, then passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the direct tax and internal duties bill was yesterday referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and at the same time carry into effect the instructions of the House.

The Senate amendments to the bills for the payment of the Baltimore Police, making appropriations for facilitating the coming of gold dollars, and for the manufacture of flag signals, were adopted.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst., says:

Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I should have turned his position, and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, a total force of over 25,000 Confederate troops, and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force was less than 20,000. All but four—the two Indiana and Eleventh and Twenty-fourth—out of nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, refused to stay one hour over their time. Four regiments have gone home, two to-day, and three will go to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble. May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election. fel26 w&twtw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. B. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. A CONERY. June 2d 1861.

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.) Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find prices suit the times. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. Jan 17&18 w

EDGAR KEENE, Successor to J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENE & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

fel25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. jan25 if

Look at This.

All persons indebted to the late firm or W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1862, otherwise they will have cause to pay. W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861 tr.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and through a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills,

